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INDIANAPOLIS, SUNDAY MORNING, AUGUST 16, 1891-TWELVE PAGES.

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### THIS ADVERTISEMENT

is put here for a purpose. We expect you to read it, and if you smoke cigars we want you to try either a De Costa or Andalusa. They are 5c goods and guaranteed strictly hand-made, long Havana filler and Sumatra wrapper. You will have a cinch on a good smoke if you will but try one. Indianapolis Drug Co., 21, 23, 25 East Maryland St.,

### CENT A MILE

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Spend 5c with your

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"Last Days of Pompeii."

cinnatus will this year be the "Last Days of Pompeii," one of Paine's masterpieces, which will be produced with the perfection of his Manhattan Beach display. On Aug. 27 the C., H. & D. rathroad company will run an excursion from Indianapolis to Cincinnati and return at a rate of 1 cent per mile. The tickets will be good returning Aug. 28.

corner Illinois street and Kentucky avenue, or Unio H. J. RHEIN, General Agent,

We will to-day pay 90c.

ACME MILLING CO., 352 West Washington St.

## Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis. BIG A. Chicago & St. Louis. BIG TE.

Last Excursion of the Season.

The Big Four will run the last NIAGARA FALLS EXCURSION of the season Tuesday, Aug. 18. Niagara Falls, \$5. Toronto, \$6. Thousand Islands, \$10. Chautauqua, \$5. Put-in-Bay, \$5.

Special Excursion Train will leave Indianapolis 6:45 p. m., Tuesday, August 18, arriving at the Falls 9:30 a.m. next day.

Niagara Falls tickets will be good to return for five days. Thousand Island tickets for ten days from This excursion will run over the Lake Shore, the regular connection of the Big 4 over which all its passenger trains run, and return tickets are good on passenger trains run, and return tickets are good on any of the four fast passenger trains which run daily between Buffalo and Indianapolis over this route. Sleeping-car rates \$3 per berth. Chair-car rates, \$1.50 per chair Indianapolis to Niagara Falis. For further information call at Big Four offices, No. 1 East Washington street, No. 138 South Illi-nois street and Union Station, Call early and se-cure steeping and chair-car accommodations. cure sleeping and chair-car accommodations. H. M. BRONSON, A. G. P. A.

SAYS GOD WILL CURE HIM.

Firm Faith of a Young Mechanic of Jersey City, Who Is Dying of Smoker's Cancer.

NEW YORK, Aug. 15 .- Edward Foster, a young brass molder, lies dying at his home, No. 237 Monticello avenue, Jersey City, of smoker's cancer. He was an inveterate smoker, and three years ago a small pimple appeared on his under lip. He paid little attention to it, and it grew rapidly. He refused to consult a physician, being a great believer in the doctrine of the faith curists. The Lord, he said, would take it away in His own good time. In time a cancer affected his entire lip. Again he was implored to seek medical attendance, but his faith in the doctrine of the Church of the Divine Fellowship was so strong that he refused. The disease has now spread over his entire face and a portion of his neck. His mouth is closed, except a small hole. For a year he has been kept alive on milk and glutinous food, administered through a glass tube. During the development of his disease Foster has done nothing to counteract it.

Despite his suffering his faith that God would eventually cure him has been su-preme, and he still maintains that he will recover. It is said that his agony is so intense he often raves like a madman. He will not touch even the most harmless stimulants. Although unable to walk down stairs Foster says he will this week visit one of the faith-cure sanctuaries on Jersey City Heights and be cured. A peculiar feature of the disease is that during the recent heated term he complained of feeling cold, although the doors and windows of his room were closed and a fire burned in the room. He shivered with the thermometer in the nineties. There is some talk of having the authorities investigate

Oldest Living Married Couple, Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

PERU, Ind., Aug. 15 .- The Peru Republican, in its issue of this week, contains a short sketch peculiarly interesting for the reason that Mr. and Mrs. David Fauts are probably one of the oldest married couples living in the State. Mr. Fauts is ninety-one years old and his wife eighty-eight. They have been married and living together for sixty-eight years, coming to Indiana from North Carolina, and now residing at Mexico, a few miles north of this city. They are both Dunkards, and have had nine children, five of whom are still living. They are well known, beloved and respected in the state of the stat

FELL FIVE HUNDRED FEET

Terrible Death of Annie Harkness, of Terre Haute, at a Cincinnati Resort.

Her Parachute Closed After It Was Disengaged from the Balloon, and She Was Dashed to Pieces-Horror-Stricken Spectators.

CINCINNATI, O., Aug. 15 .- One of the attractions at Coney island this afternoon was a balloon ascension by Miss Annie distinction as an aeronaut, and has made a number of daring parachute descents from balloons. This afternoon a large crowd of pleasure-seekers thronged the grounds to witness the ascension. At the appointed time the young lady came forward and stepped into the car. The ropes were loosened at once and the balloon rose rapidly. The eager throng stood with bated breath gazing at the daring aeronaut. The hum of excitement grew louder as preparations for the descent were made. At an elevation of about five hundred feet the parachute was let go. The buzz from the gazing multitude was at its height. The on-lookers watched with trembling delight as the parachute slowly

began to unfold. Suddenly there was a dreadful hush like the silence of death. The parachute had closed, and with its human burden was falling with frightful velocity. Then the silence was broken by the shricks of fainting women, of children wailing and crying and men turning away their faces to shut out the awful sight. Faster and faster descended the parachute. More intense and terrible became the strain upon the madly excited crowd as horror-stricken it stood waiting the fearful end. Suddenly there struck upon the ear a dult, sickening sound. The end had come. A life had gone out in the midst of pleasure. Quickly a sympathetic crowd gathered about the lifeless, mangled form of the poor girl, as she lay in a crushed mass upon the ground. Blood spattered her gaudy clothing and the wreck of the frail parachute that had borne her to death, and, fast running from her broken body, formed little pools about the spot where she lay. The crowd shuddered and stood back as they looked. Falling from that awful height, she had been dashed to pieces on the California pike. Miss Harkness had made her last parachute de-

Fell on a House Top. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., Aug. 15 .- Last night Mrs. Lelia Gould took out an attachment against the balloon of Prof. S. Cooper for damages. The Professor travels with Renz's circus, which gave a performance this afternoon. At the close a balloon ascension and parachute leap was effected by Professor Cooper, and the huge air-machine alighted on Mrs. Gould's house tearing off all the shingles and breaking a half dozen windows. The Professor refused to make good the damage, and Mrs. Gould sued him. The balloon was seized at the ferry landing just as it was about to be taken over into Ken.ucky. Magistrate Keigwin took possession of it until the matter shall be adjusted.

This One Fell Two Thousand Feet. TACOMA, Wash., Aug. 15 .- An aeronaut named Johnson fell from a balloon to the ground, a dis- five years. He was twenty years old and single. | broke," Still, there was not even a rumor

tance of two thousand feet, this afternoon, and was frightfully crushed. He died instantly. It is said he was intoxicated.

Franco-Prussian and Austro-German Vet erans Gathering for a Big Reunion.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. FORT WAYNE, Ind., Aug. 15 .- The seventh annual convention of the German Military Association of North America, called the Bund Kriegerfest, was begun here to-day. The city is well filled with delegates and visitors and every hour brings large additions from all points in Harkness, whose home is at Terre Haute. | the country. The St. Louis delegation ar-Ind. The young lady has acquired some rived early this morning over the Wabash road. To-night a special train of ten coaches brought a large delegation from Chicago over the Nickel-plate. The Chicagoans brought their own military band and were accorded a most enthusiastic reception. The Cincinnati contingent, one thousand strong, will arrive early to-morrow morning. All the roads run special trains to accommodate the visitors. No business was transacted to-day, the day being spent in meeting delegates and assigning them to their quarters. Tonight a grand "commers" was held in Princess Rink. Mayor Zollinger spoke in English and H. G. Mendez, of the Press, delivered a speech in German. The evening was spent in singing songs, telling stories of the Franco-Prussian and Austro-German wars and drinking beer, which is one of the indispensables to make a "commers." To-morrow's feature will be a great parade. In the afternoon a prize dril arget practice and band contests will take place at Cantilever Park. The business session will begin Monday morning. It is expected by to-morrow five hundred delegates and five thousand visitors will be in

Death of a Worthy Matron

special to the Indianapolis Journal. MUNCIE, Ind., Aug. 15 .- To-day Mrs. Mam Crews, aged fifty-two, died at her home in this city with consumption. Until two years since, when with her husband she came to this city, the deceased resided all of her life at and near Greencastle. She was very prominently connected in secret orders, being an active worker in the Daughters of Rebekah Lodge, in which she held the most important office. She also established the order of Eastern Star lodge in this city, and she died holding the highest office, that "worthy matron." Her husband, with a son, Joseph, residing in St. Louis, survive her. Her parents are old and much respected residents at relilmore, Putnam county. The funeral will take place Monday afternoon.

Crawfordsville in Darkness,

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. CRAWFORDSVILLE, Ind., Aug. 15 .- The contract between the city and the water and light company expires at midnight to-night, but the new electric-light-works owned by the city will not be in running order for several days. In the neantime the citizens will walk about at night poles, wire and street-lamps, shipping a part to Ashtabula, O., and a part to the city of Honduras, in Central America.

Fatal Fight in a Saloon.

NEW ALBANY, Ind., Aug. 15 .- During a fight in a negro saloon to-night Sam Brown forcibly ejected Taylor Johnson from the place. Arming himself Johnson returned, and, thrusting his arm through a screen door, fired several shots at Brown with a 48-caliber revolver, and one bullet took effect in Brown's body, striking him in the abdomen and coming out at the other side. The wound is pronounced fatal.

Warner Castigan's Sad Death,

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. FORT WAYNE, Ind., Aug. 15 .- Warner Castigan, a printer of this city, was run over and instant ly killed by a train on the Nickel-plate road a few miles west of here, to-day. He was on his

### ALL FIGHTING LIKE MADMEN

Wildest Panic in the Chicago Grain Pits of Anything Seen There in Years.

Pandemonium from the First Clang of the Bell, While Wheat Kept Time Almost to Heart-Beats, Jumping by Rapid Increases to \$1.08.

"Old Hutch" Said to Be at the Bottom of the Onslaught, and the End Is Not Yet.

After the Close of the Board Wheat on the Curb Climbed to \$1.18-New York Article Reached \$1.15-Foreigners Crazy to Buy Rye.

AMERICAN WHEAT IS KING.

Men Climb Over One Another in Their Endeavors to Cover "Short" Holdings. CHICAGO, Aug. 15 .- Wheat is indeed booming, as well as the crops of this country, with prospective shortage in all Europe. December, which reached \$1.08 on the regular board to-day, sold this afternoon on the curb at \$1.10. Later on, "ealle" were quoted at \$1.14 and sold as high as \$1.18. Of course these are not market figures, but they serve to show the frame of mind the traders are in after the exciting week. It was thought by brokers on the Board of Trade that Friday was a busy day. but before to-day's session was over the preceding one had sunk into insignificance. It was one of the wildest days ever known on the floor. December wheat touched \$1.08, greatly to the consternation of the "bears." They were partially prepared for the great boom yesterday, but when the "bulis" took hold this morning and sent prices up with a frightful rush the "short" element was simply dumfounded. The "bears" said last night, "\$1 must be the climax; now let's jump in in the morning and smash things." They did make any number of vigorous attempts to do this, but the final result was not very encouraging to them. With all sorts of good arguments to advance the "bulls" were not to be routed. Such jumps in figures as were witnessed to-day had not been seen since Hutchinson's famous September corner in 1888. It was only for a short time that the price maintained itself at \$1.08

The bears soon rallied, and, with a mighty onslaught, bore down the price to \$1.05\(^1\_2\). They could not hold it there, however, and when the session closed at 12 o'clock the figures stood at \$1.06\(^1\_2\).

Before the board opened in the morning there was a great deal of suppressed excitement. On the curb at 9 o'clock \$1.02\(^1\_4\) was treely offered, the cable bringing the information that the price had adtreely offered, the cable bringing the information that the price had advanced 2 cents at Liverpool, owing to speculation. The reports of short European crops and prospective famine in Russia, taken with Germany's demand and the confident spirit of all the "bulls," affected the curb dealers, while on the open board the price was \$1.02\frac{1}{2}\$ before the big board opened. At 9:30 o'clock, when trading began, the wheat pit was filled with traders, and the excitement which characterized vesterday's citement which characterized yesterday's session was quadrupled. When the gong announcing the opening of the day's business rang out, a mighty yell went up. It was impossible, for some time, to tell what the price of wheat really was, for there were a balf dozen different prices yelled out

in different portions of the pit, ranging from \$1.0158 to \$1.0312. THRONG OF WILD BIDDERS. "It was simply a matter of take what you can get and take it quick," said one trader as he emerged from the throng of screaming, struggling men. After a time the excitement settled down a little. The traders began to realize where they stood, and that the real price was about \$1.0212. For a couple of minutes business was done on a generous scale and the "bears" made frantic efforts to push the figures down. They could not do it, however, and European buyers at New York began coming in strongly. The "bulls" rallied with a whoop, and then came the wildest market seen in years. Wheat went up and down in big leaps, going to \$1.03\(^12\) and from that point to \$1.05 almost in one bound. At \$1.03\(^12\), "Ed" Pardridge came into the pit, the first time since his big loss Wednesday, as a big buyer, but he could find no sellers. Nobody wanted to sell just the pard the price went at once to \$1.05 then and the price went at once to \$1.05.
There it hung for a spell, then fell to \$1.04,
and bounded back and forth between the "Now the climax has come!" shouted a

gang of red-faced "bears," "and we will simply knock the bottom out of this At it they then went, as if with battering-rams. However, the climax had not come, and the battering rams did no good Momentarily the price retreated, but then, like a balloon with the ballast cast out, it leaped to \$1.05\(^1\_2\), then to \$1.06, next to \$1.06\(^1\_2\), \$1.07\(^1\_2\), and finally reaching \$1.08, all within half an hour. All sorts of stories were flying about. large number of traders talked about the "Jim." Keene, of New York, was responsible; that he was taking revenge for that experience in 1878, when his "flyer" on the Chicago Board of Trade cost

shortage in Europe, and many others asserted their belief that the old terror, that Keene, Philip Armour and B. P. Hutchinson were responsible, and others that Keene was backed by a powerful syndicate of New capitalists. and that Hutchinson is one of the leaders. There was nothing reliable about any of these rumors, however. But the fact remains that the market simply went wild to-day. During the last advance from \$1.05 to

\$1.08, the scenes of confusion and excitement on the floor were indescribable. Every time there was an advance the "bears" got rightened and exerted every effort to unload at the top price for fear there would be a drop as sudden as the rise. Then, a few minutes later, when the market had again advanced, the men who had sold were clamoring to buy back their wheat, and were willing to pay from 1 to 3 cents more than they had previously sold for. Over and over again this was repeated. and sellers lost enormous amounts, which they partly recovered by buying again. From the visitors' gallery the wheat pit looked like an assemblage dangerous lunatics. The men crowded together in a mass, discarded coats and hats, and clawed each other like wild animals, while a constant and deafening roar, out of which no intelligible sound could be distinguished, rose to the lofty dome above the pits.

LAST DESPERATE EFFORT. Finally the bears made a last despairing effort and forced the price down to \$1.0512. They could not, however, keep down the "bulls," who were jubilant, and the close showed a recovery to \$1.0612. After the market closed there were many traders who were frightened at the idea of holding wheat over Sunday at \$1.0612. These timid ones did not seem, however, to have scared other traders, for, as noted above, December went to \$1.10 on the curb before 4 o'clock, and adventurous brokers were "slinging calls" about at from \$1.14 to \$1.18. What Monday will bring forth is a matter of grave concern to many. The "bulls" still talk of higher wheat, and the bears are not saying much. One remarkable thing is that there have been no failures. Everybody got through the clearing-house all right on Fri-day's business, but it is not unlikely that as a result of to-day's

on the board at the close of trading of a prospective failure on the part of any individual or firm.

dividual or firm.

In corn and rye there was also much excitement to-day, largely in sympathy with wheat. September corn opened at 61 cents, and after dropping to a fraction over 59 cents, it caught the fever and began to advance. It got as high as 65 cents of a fraction over the close dropped back to 62c and closed a fraction over that figure. Rye had a celebration all by itself, the price being shot up from 96 cents yesterday morning to \$1.04 at the close to-day. This is largely due to the Russian prohibition of exports and Germany's loud wail over that and the shortage of her own crop.

age of her own crop. One prominent wheat broker said this evening: "I can't pretend to predict what the future will bring forth. There are only two million bushels in store here, but the two million bushels in store here, but the past few days' dealings have spread over the three lines for from 7,000,000 to 8,000,000 bushels. The big selling is being done by foreign representatives at New York, and they appear to be ready to take every bushel that is offered. Yes, it would look as if the 'bulls' were doing it all, but I can tell you very few 'bears' are standing out, and the 'buils' are fooled about as much as the 'bears.' I think this flurry is due entirely to the condition of affairs abroad. However, ten days ago we laughed at our New York agent, who sent us telegrams intimating as much. His opinion has been fully verified." much. His opinion has been fully verified."
Another broker said during the excitement to-day: "Europe must have our

wheat and we must and will have their gold." ON THE NEW YORK EXCHANGE.

Great Demand for Rye the Cause of the

Sudden Wheat Bulge. NEW YORK, Aug. 15 .- The grain "bulls went down into the Produce Exchange pit here to-day and they butted the "bears" about until the latter felt weak and dizzy. To be sure the "bears" braced up a bit at one time, and ripped some streaks in the bovine hide, but they were sorry for it afterward. The "bulls" got a horn in the bruin flank and tossed him up and around, and had fun with him until each was tired. On sales of 11,500,000 bushels in options, wheat prices to-day, in the "short" Saturday market of only one hour and a half, climbed ten points. The "bulls" were in full control. Cables reported all the foreign markets booming, too, on the news of the American rise. At noon, when the market closed, wheat for September delivmarket closed, wheat for September delivery was selling at \$1.13\(^18\), after a day of extraordinary nervousness. There was virtually no rye to be bought at any price.

The wheat market opened with "shorts" panic-stricken. They rushed and climbed, getting in out of the wet at 2\(^12\omega\) cents advance from the close of last night. It was a "short" panic, started by disappointing cables to-day and Ernest Ford last night. He sent an order to St. Louis for 50,000 bushels on the curb and scared the "shorts" badly, thus advancing the price 1\(^34\) cents without a trade. This scare at St. Louis and an order to buy "calls" at Chicago forced "calls" there from 97\(^18\) cents to 98\(^12\) cents. This morning the cables came in cents. This morning the cables came in cents. This morning the cables came in stronger than expected and the "shorts" could not hold themselves. It was the "now-or-never" act and they all got in now. There was a good deal of outside buying on the rise. The foreign markets were strong, being 2 pence higher at Liverpool and 6 pence higher at London. Some rain was reported, but with all the foreign news foreign houses were not large buyers of wheat. In fact, there was but fair trading for Europe on both sides of the market. The advance in the price of rye abroad had some effect, and it is now over the price of wheat. There is a corner here—not artificial, but natural—and rye has risen 30 cents per bushel in ten days. risen 30 cents per bushel in ten days.
Parties here who have bought rye
from the West on a c. 1. f. basis
at 25@30 cents lower have been trying to get Western sellers to put up margins, but have not succeeded, and have invoked the power of the exchange to force this. Put-ting up margins has not been customary, however, and some doubt is expressed as to whether it can now be enforced. In the local markets September wheat opened with simultaneous sales ranging from \$1.09\(^1\_2\) to \$1.10, as against \$1.07\(^7\_8\) at yesterday's close, all other options being similarly strong.

December started at \$1.11 to \$1.12, against \$1.0918. Trading was enormous, and within an hour December touched \$1.15, closing at \$1.1418, while September closed at \$1.1314. CORN AND OATS NOT SO BAD.

Corn and oats were not so excited as wheat, the more import cereal, but they were firm and strong. Sales of corn in the one and a half hour's trading reached near-1,000,000 bushels. Oats, however, had sales of less than 100,000 bushels. The most startling news of the morning was that W. E. Pardridge, who was short 10,000,000 bushels of wheat in the Chicago market, had been practically forced out of buiness. Since he was compelled to cover, wheat has gone up 5 cents, and it was reported that he had barely escaped complete rain.

One of the largest exporters on the Produce Exchange, who returned last May from an exhaustive inspection of the same

from an exhaustive inspection of the gra ing by the information thus acquired, said to-day that the steady rise in values and the excitable condition of the markets was chiefly due to the ignorance of European commission merchants, who imagined that he deficiency in Russia would be made up by the American crop.

"We raise an insignificant quantity of rye for home consumption," he said. "yet Europeans continue selling 'short' for delivery on the false basis that they can get all they want from America. The next event will be an effort by the 'shorts' to substitute wheat for rye and then of course wheat will go still higher. American speculators have also made a big mistake. Instead of acting upon the damage to crops abroad they have been looking at the fine crops here. It is quite possible, however, that, for the moment, we are overdoing the market, and we may see still higher prices before the season is

In some respects it is said the rye market during the past few days has never been paralleled. The "bulls" were losing money month ago. Rye has gone up 30 cents a bushel in the past week, and of that advance 10 cents took place during the last two days. Five million bushels is the limit of possible exportation from this country. Wheat sold for export to Germany this morning at 196 marks and rye at 210 marks per 100 kilogrammes. "There is no price." said an old operator to-day, "at which America can offer rye that Germany will not pay. The victims of the Russian Czar's ukase must have it at any figure, and as proof of this fact it may be stated that one firm on the Produce Exchange cleared yesterday a profit of \$8,000 on a single cargo of rye. This was on plain export trade, and not on speculation. No such thing was ever heard of before."

THE BALTIMORE MARKET.

Sellers Set Their Own Price on Rye and Flour Up 25 Cents Per Barrel. BALTIMORE, Aug. 15,-Offerings of Southern wheat to-day were much more liberal and considerably above the receipts the same day last year. The market was in full sympathy with the Western, and ruled strong all the way from start to finish, 3 to 4 cents better. The trading was accompanied with excitement, prices ranging from 80 cents to \$1.10. The sales were to shippers of bag and steamboat lots and cargoes to grade steamer No. 2 red, \$1.10, or No. 2 red, \$1.09; fairly dry, \$1.05@1.06; \$1.03 for smutty and damp; rejected at \$1 and \$1.02; several lots and cargoes damaged at 80, 85, 90, 95, 97 and 98 cents. The market for new wheat was in a state of wild excitement, so great that it was difficult. at times, to tell what the prices really were. The market was compared to a runaway team beyond reason, control or guess. This restricted business, as cool heads preferred to stop and wait a while. Cables were firm, but buyers held off and sent selling orders. The sea-board was simply wild, foreigners being big sellers, and both commission-houses and the growd got the wheat. The settling price hoping for better times, but hope of the

PRICE FIVE CENTS

High Prices of Provisions Causing Distress Among German Workingmen.

Corn Duties Will Not Be Lowered, but an Effort Will Be Made to Afford Relief by Reducing Railway Rates on Cereals.

Gloomy Outlook for Bread-Winners in the Iron Districts of Great Britain.

Many on the Verge of Starvation Through Euforced Idleness by Suspension of the Works -Socialists and the Labor Congress.

GERMANY'S POOR.

Many Suffering Because of the Rise in Price of Breadstuffs, and from Other Causes.

[Copyright, 1891, by the United Press.] LONDON, Aug. 15.—The Vossische Zeitung recently gave an exceedingly discouraging view of the present condition of the poorer classes in Germany, and the Berlin correspondent of the Daily News immediately made a tour of Germany to personally investigate the matter. He telegraphs today that undoubtedly great numbers of ordinary laborers in Germany are just now suffering severely from the high prices of bread, potatoes and meat. Of meat, whether in the fresh or salted form, German workmen have never been able to par-

take except once week. The recent rise in the increased the cost of living, but in a few important industries wages have also risen during the past two years. In the coalmining districts and in the iron industries they have been advanced very considerably. In the cotton and some of those industries wages have tended upward. Certainly, however, the work people employed in the smaller branches of the industry have been unable to obtain better remuneration for their labor. Included in these are the people engaged in the productive, that is to say, saleable household work. In respect of these the old order is passing away and the competition of the larger and better organized works is steadily supplanting the smaller ones. It is among such as these that the present trouble is arising as well as among the common laborers employed on the land. This is the main reason for the large emigration from Germany during the past year. Just now the pressure upon these classes is certainly increasing, and they are so numerous as to justify, in a measure, the statement of the Vossische Zeitung. It is generally believed that even in the coal, iron and other industries the recent advance of wages may not be long sustained. Still, there is no warrant for supposing that there is widespread destitution in Germany. Undoubtedly a good case can easily be made out for abolishing the import duties upon agricultural products; and although, in view of the commercial treaties which Germany is now negotiating with other connerties the government has not tainly, however, the work people employed which Germany is now negotiating with other countries, the government has not hitherto announced any substantial relief in this direction, there can be little doubt that it will be obliged before long either to reduce very substantially the import duties on the necessaries of life, or to sweep them

on the necessaries of life, or to sweep them away altogether.

The North German Gazette, the official organ of the government, says that the government will resolutely adhere to its decision to make no reduction in the duties levied upon grain imported into Germany. It does not intend to repeal the declaration recently made by Chancellor Von Caprivi in the lower house of the Prussian Diet regarding the policy of the government in connection with the grain trade. The government is now held responsible for the advance in prices in the grain market, the allegation being that the ruthless speculation for a rise could not have proceeded in such absolute security had it not been for the Chancellor's positive statement to the Diet that there was no reason to fear that the export of rye from Russia would fail.

No Reduction in Corn Duties Copyright, 1891, by the New York Associated Press. BERLIN, Aug. 15 .- Despite positive assurances to the contrary, it was generally hoped that the Cabinet meeting announced for this afternoon would resolve on some reduction of corn duties. It was hoped that the influence of Minister Miquel, who still strongly urges a reduction, would have the effect of persuading his colleagues to consent to such a measure. The result of the ministerial deliberations, as announced this evening in the Reichsanzeiger, shows that, although the government's decisions are modified, still they are determined not to reduce the corn duties until absolutely compelled to do so. The Reichsanzeiger says that, in view of the unfaverable prospects, owing to wet weather and the prohibition of the exportation of rye from Russia, the government exportation of rye from Russia, the government has decided as an experiment to reduce freight rates on corn and mill cereals over the state railways, by making a sliding scale. There is no alteration of rates on freights going lesser distances than two hundred kilometres, but great concessions for longer distances. The reductions apply to rye, wheat, barley, oats, pulse. Indian corn, wheat-flour and pulse-shells. Although this concession will increase facilities of transport to distressed provinces their want is an in-

creased stock of grain.

Advices from various parts of the country show that large importations of grain will be imperatively needed. The government evidently relies on America to supply the deficiency, but the public, and especially workingmen, are not so easily satisfied as to that. The radical press in attacking the government dwells on the proba-bility that the corn syndicates of America are not likely to show much consideration to Ger-many if, by holding their grain, they can force the markets and so get their own price. Letters from Vienna also indicate that although the official relations between Austria and Germany are of the most cordial nature private individuals are not disposed to sacrifice probably exceptional business profits to mere sentiment.

Grain merchants are elated at the continual advance of grain here. The enormous surplus advance of grain here. The enormous surplus of Austria-Hungary, it is expected, will all come to Germany, promising to exporters their biggest profits in many years. Socialists are not letting the grass grow under their feet in taking the fullest advantage of the gloomy situation in actively pushing their propaganda. Since they obtained greater freedom there has been a notable reduction in the number of their converts, which recent internal dissensions have not tended to improve. But the coming of winter, with what appears to be inevitable distress, perhaps almost a famine, promises a rich harvest to almost a famine, promises a rich harvest to socialism. Workmen pinched with hunger and gosded by savage articles of the radical Socialist press will fall an easy prey to the propagandist.
Chancellor Von Caprivi's visit to Emperor
William at Kiel is understood to have been connected with to-day's ministerial decision as to
corn duties. There are evidences that the government is working in complete harmony with the Emperor, who has been in constant communication with the Chancellor since he arrived

The Boerse, which had been depressed all the week long, after opening flat to-day made an attempt to recover, but the upward movement did not last, the closing prices showing a general decline of from ¼ to ½ per cent. The grain market was very much excited. After many fluctuations it closed strong, with August rye at 259 marks and September and October at 243 marks, 50 pfgs. August wheat, closed at 242 marks and September and October at 235 marks.

### BRITAIN'S WANING TRADE. Deplorable Results of the Depression in the

Iron Business-Many Destitute Toilers. LONDON, Aug. 15 .- Owing to the depression in the iron trade operations lat many of the principal iron-works in the Cumberland district have been suspended for some time past, and the inability of the workmen to procure employment is causing the

works again starting up has been aban-